NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1887

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# FRANCE AND GERMANY.

GENERAL BOULANGER DESIROUS OF PEACE. TOO ABLE AN ADMINISTRATOR TO BE DISMISSED-PREMIER GOBLET WILL NOT FURNISH A PRECE-

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Paris correspondent of 'The Daily Telegraph" says: "The situation of "The Daily Telegraph" says: France with respect to Germany is fast becoming so critical that some heroic method of cure must at all hazards be attempted. Official and officious papers of Berlin now begin to cry out that General Boulanger is a perpetual source of danger to Germany because he personifies the idea of revenge. Everybody, in whatever station of life. desires nothing so much as peace, and General Boulanger will do all in his power to avert war with Germany. I hear that the military party in Berlin are really apprehensive of a coup being attempted by General Boulanger, but, say the French, if the War Minister is feared it is because he is known to be the best administrator re have had since the Republic was established, and we cannot dismiss a man from his post because he has done his work better than his predecessors. Moreover a wrongful dismissal would but increase his popularity, for he would be looked upon as the victim of foreign inter-

There is, therefore, only one way left of dispelling the clouds which have gathered so thickly on the horizon. Prince Bismarck has asserted that he will never attack France; it is the duty of France to make a similar declaration in the strongest official form. I am told on excellent authority that the question of doing so has been more than once mooted in Cabinet councils, but that M. Goblet has always refused on the ground that it would be a bad precedent to reply to newspaper reports, and that if he noticed one he would have to notice others. The life and death of a great nation are at stake and the Prime Min-Ister talks of creating a precedent!"

AN OFFER TO LOND R. CHURCHILL. PARNELL'S AMENDMENT-THE QUEEN AT THE PLAY -SENSATIONAL INVITATIONS TO DINNER

-THE MARKETS LONDON, Feb. 2.-W. H. Smith has made an offer to Lord Randolph Churchill to refer the War and Navy estimates to a committee. If the House approves this Lord Randolph will propose to establish a regulation for the reference of estimates to a standing committee.

The Liberal's are pleased with the Parnell amendment to the address, considering it moderate in tone and skilfully worded. The Chamberlain group will hold aloof from the division on the amendment.

The Queen attended a dramatic performance at Osborne to-day. This is the first time she has been at a play since the death of Prince Albert. The performance took place in the Council Chamber of the Palace. The was Gillert's "Sweetnearts," with Mr. and Mrs. Princess Beatrice, Prince Henry of Battenberg, Princess Prederica of Hanover and thirty court attendants.

Sir William Vernon Barcourt has invited Mr. Gladstone to meet Lord Hartington and Lord Randolph Churchili at dinner at his house on Sa'urday. Urd Hartington s-nds excuses and the presence of Mr Gladstone is The invitations have caused a sensation. temporary coalition in order to attack the Government's war expenditures. The dinner is to be purely social in character and without political import.

stock markets to day, after large fluctuations, closed firm, with a moderate rise. English buyers con ucd to take advantage of the low level of foreign ery and the settlement was effected with less dir than was feared. Three per cent rentes rose 1f. 50c. Contangoes were moderate. Credit Foncier recovered 20f., Ottoman Bank 9f. and Suez Canal 2 f.

### TORD HARTINGTON STANDS ALOOF. CRITICISING LORD R. CHURCHILL-URGING THAT

IRISH AGITATORS BE FIRMLY DEALT WITH. LONDON, Feb. 3.-Lord Hartington spoke at Newcastle last evening. He said it was unlikely that they would present waste of time in Parliament continued. He explained that though he continued to sup-port the Government he believed that an official coalition would have diminished the Unionist Liberal following. He could better help the Unionist cause by remaining independent. With Mr. Goschen the sned his influence over the Liberals. His joining the Cabinet would assist the Government while not altering the Liberal position. He (Hartington) was unable to approve Lord Randolph Churchill's action, which did not tend to strengthen the Unionists. Large expenditures did not necessarily mean extravagance, neither did reduction necessarily mean extravagance, neither did reduction necessarily in his duty who merely demands economy without indicating in what manner his demand is to be complied with. It were better to devote his energies to a steady and eaver to reform the spending department and to reflue its expenditures, if it were possible to do so with while not altering the Liberal position. He (Hartington) was unable to approve Lord Randolph Churchill's action, which did not tend to strengthen the Unionists. Large expenditures did not necessarily mean extravagance, neither did reduction necessarily mean economy. A Chancellor of the Exchequer falls in his duty who merely demands economy without indicating in what manner his demand is to be complied with. It were better to devote his energies to a steady indeavor to reform the spending department and to refuce its expenditures, if it were possible to do so with safety.

fety. Continuing he said he wished well to the Round Table Continuing he said he wished well to the Round Table efforts to bring about a remnon of the Liberal party. Those efforts were in safe hands; therefore there was no danger to the Unionist cause. At the same time he thought the time had hardly yet come for such efforts to succeed. He had no sympathy with those who reproached the Government for its efforts to bring the Irish landlords and tenants to an agreement. He believed it was impossible to dispense with evictions; certainly no legislative measure of any kind could dispense with them. He urged that agitators, who, he said, were in many cases the originators of Ireland's troubles, be rimly dealt with, and that a steady endeavor be made to remove the economic causes of those troubles.

MOTHER, DAUGHTER AND SON BURNED TO DEATH. "OTTAWA, Feb. 2.-On Thursday night last a fire was Lawrence River near Rockport. Last evening persons

## INDIANS DYING OF STARVATION.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 2.-Intelligence from Lesser Slav Lake announces that the Indians there are dying from starvation and positience. Over 150 died last month from measles, and as the fisheries have failed and the rabbits and lynx deserted the country, they have no

WHITE STAR STEAMERS AS ARMED TRANSPORTS LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Government has granted a subaldy to the White Star Steamship Company for the use of of war. The agreement includes a stipulation that the White Star Company shall build several fast vessels in accordance with designs furnished by the Admiraty, Harland & Wolff, of Belfast, have the contracts for these vessels with the Cunard and Imman companies.

## NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

PIRE IN WOOLWICH ARSENAL.—A fire was discovered in the store buildings at Woolwich Arsenal today. The flames were extinguished before the damage exceeded \$10,000.

MAUREBERGER INSANE.-Isane Jacob Maureberger, who on January 25 was committed to prison on a charge of baving written letters to Baron de Rothschild of three ten-ing his fife, was to-day adjudged insane by the jury be-lore whom he was tried.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Journal de St. Petersbourg at tributes the Bourse pante to newspaper articles. Itsays: Doubless the armaments which are proceeding, although dictated by vigitance, inspire distrust, which may cause a conflict. The wisdom of the Governments interested consists in taking this situation into account and the fact that it has been frequently declared that no Power desires war.

the attacks of the German papers upon France. It says be the triumph of Imperialism or of Paritamentarism.

BRUSSLLS, Feb. 2.—It is reported that the Government

has decided to ask of Parliament a credit of 50,000,000 es for war armaments and for fortifying Antwerp and the country between the Sambre and Meuse rivers.

NAPLES, Feb. 2.—Fight hundred troops embarked to-day for Massowah to reinforce the Italian army there. A second detachment of reinforcements will be sent to Mas-sowah on Monday next. TAMBER, Feb. 2.—The Sultan of Morocco refuses to sign the commercial treaties with England, France and Ger-nany until the abuses arising from foreign protection of stives shall have been removed.

PROJECT FOR A SUBMARINE TUNNEL. OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—A company with a capital of \$5,000,

submarine tunuel between Prince Edward Island and New-Brunswick, provided the Government will guarantee 4 per cent interest on the expenditure, and Senator How lan is here pressing the matter upon the Government.

END OF THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE. MR. CHAMBERLAIN INSISTS UPON TWO LEGISLAT-URES FOR IRELAND-JOHN MORLEY DISGUSTED. [BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 2.-I have learned on the highest au thority that the Round Table conference has broken up. Mr. Chamberlain has rigidly adhered to the principle of two legislatures for Ireland, one in Dublin and the other in Belfast, the Irish executives to be in the main responsible to the British Parliament and the adconditions would make Home Rule a show and render less. Mr. Gladstone insists, as the basis of negotiation that whatever scheme is sanctioned must be approved by legislature with a responsible executive, which would make laws, would satisfy their National aspirations. I understand that Mr. Morley is thoroughly disgusted with Mr. Chamberlain's trickery and impracticability, as indeed are other members of the conference.

T. P. GILL, M. P.

PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES. LONDON, Feb. 2.-The candidates for the vacant parliamentary seat in Amtrim are Mr. McElroy, Gladstonian, and Mr. Lewis, Conservative. The latter was a candidat: for Londonderry at the last election in opposition to Justin McCarthy, and the vote stood three in Mr. Lewis's favor. Mr. McCarthy contested Mr. Lewis's election on the ground of illearly contested at. Lewis calculon the ground of illearl practices, the result being that the court unseated Mr. Lewis and declared Mr. McCarthy elected. Mr. Haysman, a Gladstonian, will oppose Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the election for the seat for St. George's, Hanover Square, from which Lord Algernon Percy has retired in order that Mr. Goschen may run in that district.

GREVY TO LEOPOLD BY TELEPHONE. PARIS, Feb. 2.-The Elysee and the royal palace at

### A THUNDERSTORM IN WINTERTIME. PROPLE IN PENNSYLVANIA, ORIO, ILLINOIS AND

ROCK HAVEN, Penn., Feb. 2 .- A heavy peal of thunder was heard directly over this city at 3 p. m. to-day. Snow

and hail were falling fast at the time. The report was so heavy that many people supposed an explosion had occurred in some part of the city.
CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—A most unusual thunder and rain

storm began here about 4 a.m. and at 10 the rain still fellheavily. There was some rain in the night which formed a coating of ice on the ground. The warmer were frequent and vivid and the thunder deep and repelled the burning of gas in all business houses.

yesterday for nearly six hours, covering the ground to the depth of three or four inches. The storm was accompanied at frequent intervals by vivid lightning and loud dinner, was killed by lightning. His wife, who was sitting at the table with him, was prostrated by the snock but as not seriously injured. Two other houses were struck but no damage was done.

cold weather in Northwestern Mentana, the mercury at Fort Assimbolne registering 40° delow zero at 7 o'clock this morning. Throughout Dak'ota, Minnesota and Wisconsin it was considerably warmer, the Northern Minnesota points reporting zero weather, while at 8t. Faul it is 3° above zero, Ladrusse, Wis., 11° above, and Chicago 20° above. It is snowing throughout the Northwest and in nearly all the States north of the Ohio River. Heavy thunder storins were reported at Knexville, Tenn., and the telegraph service much impaired in consequence. A dispatch from Fort Shaw, Montana, says: "The snow a still failing. It is not possible yet to give definite information concerning the loss of cattle and sheep. Cowledge, are attempting to round-up the stock and beat paths for them through the deep snew. It is reported that the Benton and Assimbolne coach is lost." cold weather in Northwestern Montana, the mercury at

Benton and Assimboine coach is lost.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 2.—The lines of the Brush Electric Company in the heavy rain last hight became crossed with those of the Fire Alarm system of this city, and almost every box in Main st. was burned out. Had it not been for the presence of mind and quick work of the chief operator in the signalling tower, the damage, which is estimated at \$7,000, would have been much greater. When the flames which darted from the switch-board, discovered to him the cause he hastily threw a large ledger in the room upon the switch-board and, standing upon it, cut off the loop in time to save the remaining portion of the system.

## RAILROAD INTERESTS.

his frequent differences with the party had less-sned his influence over the Liberals. His join-eredible that Mr. Fleming should make such a statement,

The Executive Committee of the New-York Central Railroad Company yesterday appointed Henry Monett general passenger agent in place of D. M. Kendrick, who died last week. Mr. Monett is a young man, but his ser vices in the railroad line have been of a brilliant and effective nature, while his gental manners have won for effective nature, while his gental manners have won for him a large circle of friends. Born in Columbus, Onto, on December 3, 1853, he entered the employ of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway as a messenger in June, 1869, subsequently becoming a ticket agent. He went to Pittsburg in 1873 as a rate and division cierk of the same road and of the Pennsylvania Company and from 1874 to 1880 was chief cierkof the general passenger department of the same roads at Columbus, From January 1, 1880, to April, 1881, he was assistant general passenger agent of the Pittsburg, Cinchmai and St. Louis and then he became chief assistant general passenger agent of that road and of the Pennsylvania Company, with headquarters at Pittsburg. Mr. Monett first became generally known at the East when he was made general passenger agent of the New York, West Shore and Ruffalo Railroad in March, 1883. He had previously (from July 1, 1882) heid the same position on the "Nickel Piate." He opened both roads for passenger business and while laboring under many disadvantages made a lively fight for business which his rivals had cause to appreciate. Warm congratulations were offered to Mr. Monett yesterday wherever railroad men met him, although his prominence and nolifity were so generally recognized that the selection caused little surprise.

LOUISVILLE, Fen. 2 (Special). - It has been learned here that the Louisville Southern, a new road building from here to Danvillo to connect with the Cincinnati Southern route, made q proposition for a deal with the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago. The terms offered were 6,500 shares of stock in return for which the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago was to guarantee the interest on \$1,000.000 bonds, and 6,500 states to be put in trust for the further security of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago. The Louisville Southern was to retain 12,000 states of stock and to have sight directors, the New-Albany four. The proposition was declined, but there will be a meeting of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago directors in New-York to day to consider on what terms they will make the deal with the Louisville Southern.

atives of the various roads composing the Central Tradic Association was held at Commissioner Planchard's office to-day. The Interstate Commissioner Hanci-referred to a committee for examination. There was a general expression of opinion unfavorable to the bill. Boston, Feb. 2.—The stockholders of the Worcester and Hudson Emiroad met at the State House this afternoon and organized by the choice of the following officers: President and general manager, John Gilman, of Worcester; vice-president, Luman T. Jefts, of Hudson; direc ter; vice-president, Luman T. Jefts, of Hudson; tirectors, John Gilman, Henry S. Fratt, Jerome Marble and
William H. Drary, of Worcester; Thomas Rice, Thomas
Harlow and H. A. Cook, of Shrewsbury; E. W. Chapin
and John P. Flagg, of North orough; Luman T. Jefts,
Edmund M. Stone and Henry Tower, of Hudson. This
road will be eigh een miles in length and its estimated
cost is \$890,000, of which nearly \$600,000 is guaranteed
by parties in Boston, New-York and the West.

SAYANNAH, Feb. 2 (Special).—H. B. Hollis, of NewYork, was elected first vice-president of the Georgia
Central Railroad at the directors' meeting to-day, and E.

Central Railroad at the directors' meeting to-day, and E. elected second vice-president. The gross earnings of the Central and its branches, including the Columbus and Western, Montgomery and Eufaula and Eufaula and Clayton Railways, for December were \$430,982; ex-penditures were \$217,066, making the net carnings \$213,916, an increase of \$39,644 over the corresponding month of 1885.

The line of transa'l antic steamships established by the Newport News and Mississippi Valley Company will hereafter be called the Huntagton Steamship Lint.

DENVER, Feb. 2.—The Colorado Legislature has passed a resolution asking President Cleveland to appoint under the Interstate Commerce bill, should it become a law, one commissioner from this section of the country, who is familiar with the great and growing interests lying west of the Missouri Liver and east of the Rocky Mountains.

AGROUND ON MONMOUTH BEACH. A BIG SHIP IN IMMINENT PERIL.

LIFE-SAVING MEN TO THE RESCUE-CRIES OF THE PASSENGERS AND CREW HEARD

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 3 (Special) .- Word was with passengers was ashore on Monmouth Beach, N. J., which is about half way between Long Branch and Seabright. She was patrolmen from Life Saving Station No. 4, who without delay returned to the station and informed with his boat and apparatus and at once began operations to relieve the unfortunate passengers and crew, whose cries could be heard distinctly on the shore. Captain Mulligan thinks that the vessel is leaking. The steamer lies on a bar about half a mile south of the station and nearly the same distance from the.

Up to a late hour her name had not been learned. The following steamers from Europe with passengers are due at this port: England, from Liverpool; Canada, from London; Moravia and Taormina, from Hamburg; Mediterraneau. From the South there are due the Havana, Athos from the West Indies, and Seminole from Charleston, The life saving stations at Scabright and Long Branch have been notified to hold themselves in readiness in case their services are required.

The night has been a bad one for a vessel in the position of the stranded one. The sea has been high, and at times the wind has blown at a velocity of twe ty-five miles an hour. The life-saving men

FIFTEEN GRAY WOLVES KILLED TWENTY-FIVE SCAMPER AWAY.

Tuscota, Ill., Feb. 2 .- The grandest wolf hunt that has ever taken place in filinois occurred in Douglas County Nearly 2,000 hunters took part in the drive. township was surrounded by a circle of sportsmen from with a not inconsiderable detachment from Indiana. The township lies between the Illinois Midland and the Indinapolis and Springfield railroads and within comparatively easy driving distance of Oakland, Hurseboro, Brockton, Newman, Tuscola, Tolona, Arcola, Maticon, Paris and several other growing proved to be the weakest, extended from Brockton to after they lett." TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Mr. Canda, having been shown Mr. Robert Fleming's statement claiming that the middle division (known as the Eastern Division) did not earn a surplus over the

reminded all of the responsibilities on their shoulders. men. Some were large landowners, others sportsmen, pure and simple, and others more or less interested residents in the neighborhood. The east line advanced with a mighty shout which could be distinctly heard by members of the west line, fully eight miles distant. The ling power of the beaters must have been remarkable, for they kept up the yell almost incessantly for over two hours. As a matter of skilful generalship the captains erred in allowing this. There were 500 dogs in the hunt and in the first fifteen infinites a dozen wolves were beaten up, two of which were killed. The round up was arranged to take place on "Andy" Gwynn's farm, and with deafening shouts the circle gradually contracted. A pack of five wolves was discovered by the east corps. The wolves were not the ordinary prairie wolves, but were of the "timber" or "gray" species, averaging each in weight fally fifty pounds and looking not unlike large sheep dogs. The five in question were almost within range of a shotgun, but they did not remain stationary many seconds. Eight at the southeast corner was a pap between the two lines of fully 100 yards and the wolves made a rush for it at lightning speed. The heaters responded with a gallant effort to close the breach, and for a minute the excitement was luteness. Then as the party of five were seen galloping over the brow of a hill outside the lines, a howl of indignation went in from the ranks. Dogs were cursed and kicked, and every one was saying that if he had had the organizing of the drive the gap would not have been where it was.

But it was no use to cry over "split milk." Four wolves succeeded in getting through, three being killed. The other eight dashed at a weak place in the north line and three were killed with clubs, the rest scampering through. To-night nothing is talked of in this section of the State but the hunt.

SHOT DOWN BY A FOREMAN IN SELF-DEFENCE John Brauberger, of No. 179 Variek-st., is the foreman of a gang of men who have taken the place of the striking longshoremen at the Guion pier. His life since the strike began has been threatened several times in the shape of anonymous notes and personally by the strikers. He paid no attention to the threats and went to his work without the escort of the police. Last evening he got through his work late and on his way home went into a barroom at No. 328 West-st., kept by a German friend. While talking with his friend. Thomas Murphy, of No. 66 Leroyst, and James Knowles, of No. 348 Hudson-st, entered and at once began to abuse Brauberger for not going out with the strikers. Brauberger could not be provoked into quarrelling and the men became much enraged. Murphy picked up a heavy beer glass from the bar, and began beating Brauberger on the head, while Knowles aided with his fist ano heavy boots. Brauberger defended himself against the two men until they knocked him down and then he pulled out a revolver and fired at Murphy, who fell to the floor and Knowles ran out of the store. An ambulance was summoned and Murphy was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The bullet did not pass through the skull, but ploughed through the scalp, making a painful wound. Brauberger was badly cut in the head and face with the glass and after his wounds were aressed he was detained at the Prince Street Station. Knowles was also arrested. striking longshoremen at the Guion pier. His life letained at the Prince Street Station. Knowles

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2 (Special).—In the United States Circuit Court this afternoon a telephone suit involvng the telephone wires between New-York, Philadelphia and various large cities was begun by a bill in equity filed by Thomas Learning and Charles Howson, attorneys for the Brooks Telegraph Construction Company, amongst whom are A. J. Cassatt, Frank Thomson, James A. Wright, Edward N. Wright, David Brooks, L. De La Cuesda, C. E. Pugh, C. A. Griscom and J. Lowric Bell, asking the court to restrain the American Telephone and Telegraph Company from using telephone wires recently receptant Company from using telephone wires recently thrown open for business between this city and New-York. The Philadelphia people in their suits claim that they are the owners of the patent for metallic circuits which gives them exclusive right to make and use the same for long distance telephoning, but that he defendants are creefing what are substantially the same contrivances, but have refused to pay for a license. The defendants, who are a part of the field Telephone synulcate, have organized a corporation which recently opened offices in various cities.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 2.—The eighth ballot cast by the Joint Assembly, to-day, resulted: Flick (Rep.), 39;

DARING MASKED BURGLARS. THE JERSEY CITY POST-OFFICE ROBBED.

WATCHMAN AND JANITOR BOUND AND GAGGED-THE SAFE RESISTS ATTACK-LITTLE MONEY OBTAINED.

Seven masked burglars broke into the Jersey City Post Office on Tuesday night and spent nearly five hours in trying to break open the safes, but without success. They bound and gagged the watchman, the janitor and the janitor's wife, used chisels and hammers and a variety of burglars' tools, bored a hole in the large safe and exploded a heavy charge of powder, but the safe resisted all their efforts. The only reward of their labors and the extraordinary risk they took was between \$30 and \$40 which they found in a drawer and appropriated. It is not yet known whether the burglars gained admission to the building through a cellar door or whether one of them secreted himself in the building before it was closed and admitted the others.

through a cellar door or whether one of them secreted himself in the building before it was closed and admitted the others.

About 1:45 s. m. John W. Stringham, the night watchman, was confronted by seven masked men, armed with revolvers. They ordered him to surrender, but he says that he drew his own revolver and fired four shots, one of which he thinks took effect. His bull-dog attacked one of the burglars and bit him in the hand, but he was queekly silenced by being thrust into an empty mail bag. Stringham was overcome and after binding and gagging him the burglars carried him upstairs. Four of the burglars went up to the apartments of John Nixon, the Janitor, bound and gagged him, terrified his wite and daughter and three of them stood guard over the family. The other burglars then began to work on the safe and continued at it until about 4 a. m. without effecting an entrance. They cut a large hole in the wall at the rear of the sate and tried to pry open the back of it. Failing in that they knocked off the handle and the combination, put a charge of powder in the hole and exploded it. Still the safe remained intact. The noise made by the burglars in breaking out the wall and the noise of the explosion were heard by people living in the neighborhood, but they thought that repairs were being made which could not be made in the daytime and gave the matter no further attention. Just before 4 o'clock the burglars gave up the Job in disgust without having secured anything but the money in the drawer a.d a large number of letters. Among the letters was the entire mail addressed to P. Lorillard & Co., which is put in the firm's private mail bag. The watchman and junitor tell graphic stories of the daring rail. Stringham says:

"I closed the front door about 11 o'clock after the last steak left." raid. Stringham says:

"I closed the front door about 11 o'clock after the
last clerk left. Accompanied by my dog I then
went through the lower floor into the yard and came

back through the rear door in the Sussex-st, wing of the building. As I entered the room in the rear of the main office five men with misks met me and each one had a revolver drawn. One of them ordered me with an oath to surrender and aimed a blow at my head with the butt of his revolver. I dodged and steamer. The rescuers are making every effort to save the people on board and may succeed if no panic occurs on her.

Sandy Hook, Feb 3—3 a. m.—The point of the supposed wreck is at least ten miles south of this station. The weather, which has been foggy all night, is still thick, but with some indications of clearing of, when it is thought signals may be observed which will give more definite information as to the reported disaster.

There is no possible way at this hour of communicating with the life-saving stations between this place and the point where the steamer is supposed to be ashore.

\*\*BEATING A TOWNSHIP FOR WOLVES\*\*

A LIVELY CIRCLE-HUNT IN ILLINOIS.\*\*

BIFITEEN GRAY WOLVES KILLED TWENTY-FIVE

FIFTEEN GRAY WOLVES KILLED TWENTY-FIVE

To head with the butt of his revolver. I dodged and retreated into the room at the same time drawing my revolver. I dred three shots in rapid succession be retreated into the room at the same time drawing my revolver. I dred three shots in rapid succession before they could close on me and I think one of them took effect because one of the burglars exclaimed: 'I got that one!' Then I was knocked down and although I lought as hard as I could I was overpowered. They tree them hand and took, my revolver, after three shots on me and I think one of them took effect because one of the burglars exclaimed: 'I got that one!' Then I was knocked down and although I lought as hard as I could I was overpowered. They tree the hand and took, my revolver was one of the burglars exclaimed: 'I got that one!' Then I was knocked down and although I lought as hard as I could I was overpowered. They tree the hand and took in was overpowered. They tree the hand and took in was called in the batt one!' Then I was knocked down and although I lought as hard as I could I was overpowered. They tree the hand and took in was chooked down and although I lought as hard as I could I was overpowered. They tree they hand they like they are they down and although I lought as hard as I could I was associed my feet and took me up stairs to the top floor and into Nixon's room. Nixon and this wife were tied fast. They put me in a rocking chair and tied me with a rope. Two men remained in the room and the others went down stairs. I heard the hammers going and then I heard three explosions and knew that they were trying to blow open the safe. About 4:30 o'clock the noise ceased and I supposed that the gang had left the building. I managed to loosen my hands and then I antied Nixon and he released his wife. There were seven men in the party and as I had a good look at five of them I believe I could identity them. One was tall and thin and about fifty years old. He had gray mixed whiskers. He seemed to be the leader and it was he sho tried to hit me with the revolver. Another was a large man with a flat face, very wide forenead and light hair. He was dressed in a light suit and seemed to be about thirty years old. The third was tall and thin with sharp features. The fourth was still taller and he also was thin and had a smooth, clean-shaven face. The fifth was the heaviest man of the gang. He had broad shoulders, a round face and a small fringe of whiskers under the chia. I cannot describe the other two. They told me that they go into the building through the cellar door in Sussex-st and I believe that is true, as we found the door open after they left."

times. This fact gave rise to the suspicion that he was drawing on his imagination for his facts, but Chief of Police Murphy, after a close examination became convinced that he was trying to tell the truth. The Chief directed him to go home, have a sleep and collect his thoughts. Stringham has been watchman in the building for five years. He is a veteran of the war, forty-three years old and lives at No. 356 Fifth-st. He was wounded at the battle of Gaines's Milb and one arm is powerless. He also suffers from a wound caused by a bullet passing through his chest and coving out at his back.

John Nixou, the janitor, is an old man and lives with his wife and daughter on the top floor of the building. He says: "I was awakened about a quarter before 12 b, a noise. My wife got out of bed, but when she saw four men in the room she ran back secranning. One of the men with a revolver in his hand ordered her to keep quiet and then told me to get up and dress. He was a tall, thin, elderly man dressed in black and wore a white mask. As I was dressing he said. Keep quiet and we won't harm you.' The four men placed me in a char near the door and tied me. One of them suggested that my wite should be tied, but the leader said 'No, never mind her.' He then said: 'Society compels us to do this. Some have plenty but we have none and we are compelled to do this kind of work.' They blindfolded me with an apron of my wife's and then questioned me about the money in the saies. I told them I didn't think the job would my them for their troubic but one of them said: 'Nonsense, there is \$10,000 or \$15,000 in the ounding. I could hear the noise of the knimmering down stairs. After a while they brought Stringham up and then I heard the noise of the problem of them said: 'Nonsense, there is \$10,000 or \$15,000 in the ounding. I could hear the noise of the hammering down stairs. After a while they brought Stringham up and then I heard the noise of the chory in the safe were the thing as a supple of the burglars would say 'Ah, there goes one

New-Orleass, Feb. 2 (Special).—On November 2 Dr. T. G. Ford, of Shreveport, La., killed J. C. Kirkpatrick in this city. The justification for the deed urged by Ford's friends was that Kirkpatrick had won his wife from him. The case was set for to-day, and a sensational trial was When the case was called Dr. Ford's counsel arose and said : The accused, a gentleman by nature, education and

habit, slew the deceased for interference in his domestic relations. He attempts no denial of the facts, but de-clines to protect himself by a defence, which would expose to public censure the mother of his children. Therepose to public censure the mother of his children. Therefore, through his counsel, he now asks leave of the Court to withdraw his plea of 'not guitty,' heretofore made, and pleads guilty of manslaughter."
District-Attorney Adams accepted the plea. He said that he considered the crime a nurrier, but public sentient was contrary, and he thought that if the case came to trial it would result in nothing more than a conviction of manslaughter. Dr. Ford was remanded for sentence. The penalty under the law is not less than five nor more than twenty years' imprisonment.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY IN ILLINOIS. CHICAGO, Feb. 2 (Special).—Representative "Tom" Merritt, the leader of the Democrats in the State Legis lature, raised a breeze in the House at Springfield this morning by reading the report of a speech delivered by Mr. Bailey, labor representative, at East St. Louis, in which an attempt at bribery was openly charged. Mr. Merritt insisted upon a statement of facts upon the floor of the House. Mr. Bailey vertiled the report, so far as the charge was concerned, but said that Representative Dixon, the leader of the labor contingent in the House, was the man approached. Mr. Dixon was called upon by members for an explanation. He said that after the Republican caucus had nominated Mr. Farwell, he (Dixon) was called out of the labor caucus by a business man of Chicago, who suggested that the labor men units with a number of others sufficient to prevent the election of a Schator. Dixon said he repulsed the proposition and returned to the caucus without waiting for further details of the scheme. He stated that the proposition was not made by a member of the Legislature and he would hever tell who it was. Mr. Merritt demanded in stentorian tones that Dixon should give the name, he order that the person who attempted to bribe him might be indicted. Merritt declared that in the nineteen years he had been in the Hilmois Legislature

he had not been approached by a bribe-giver, and here was a reformer tendered a bribe before he was fairly in his seat, and even then refused to name the offender that he might be adequately purched. This ended the controversy. Dixon afterward declared to a newspaper man that the scheme was evidently concected to obtain money of Senator Farwell by making a deadlock and preventing an election for a time. It is understood that the person referred to is one of the most prominent of the wealthy exporting men of Chicago.

CHARGES OF BRIBERY IN INDIANA ROBINSON VOTES WITH THE DEMOCRATS.

TURPIE DECLARED SENATOR-ELECT BY GREEN INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE !

Indianapolis, Feb. 2.—The expected break in the Indi-

day the Republicans have suspected that Representative Robinson, the Greenback Labor member, who has been voting for Allen, was about to yield to Democratic temptation, but it was generally believed that he would make no change until after a decision had been rendered by the Supreme Court in the Lieuten ant-Governorship case. At a conference of the four Independents this morning they each reaffirmed their agreement to continue voting for Alien, and even as they were entering the Legislative Hall, when the joint convention vote as usual. The first intimation that Robinson gave of beginning of the roll-call of the joint convention when he went to Representatives Cates, Glover and Mackey, the other three supporters of Allen, and informed them that he had determined not to vote with and it was instantly suspected generally that the crisis had come. The three Republican Knights voted for Allen. When Robinson's name was reached, he rose pale and excited to speak. He hesitated and faltered in uttering his words and his sentences were disconnected, but he was given almost

"I have found out," he said, "that promises made to me have not been fulfilled, and I am constrained to believe that those promises were made to deceive me. As Here he hesitated and began again:
"I have clean hands in this matter and a clear co-

Although I have been misjudged and misrepresented, I now, before God and man, feel it my conscientious duty to make no further delay in this matter, and I cast my vote for David Turple."

An almost indescribable scene followed. The Demo crats cheered loudly, while Republicans bissed, and the disorder was protonged several minutes. The Democratic embers rushed up and down the aisles, shaking hands nonstration Robinson received little attention, every sat among the Democratic Senators, but seemed to be little disturbed by the exciting change in the proceed ings. Before the result of the ballot was announced, the Turple, and explained their reasons for doing so. They each charged Robinson with having acted in bad faith, and declared that he had broken his solemn agreement speeches were loudly cheered, and the convention become uproarious. The Republicans renewed their protests against the votes of Senators Branaman and Smith and twelve members of the House. Another exciting outbreak then came when Speaker Sayre said :

I desire to say that, as presiding officer of this convention, legal votes cast for Senator, and that consequently there

Tumultuous cheering from the Republican side and the gaileries followed this announcement and cries of Good," "That's right," "You've got some nerve," and the like were heard.

Senator Smith-" As presiding office, I-"
Mr. Sayre-" I am the presiding officer and nobody

has received—" He proceeded no further, at least so that he could be heard, for there was a storm of hisses and cat-calls which were only partially quieted. Mr. Sayre gain stepped to the front and, after rapping repeatedly

grain stepped to the front and the september of the context, said:

"The gentleman who is pretending to announce the vote is not the presiding officer of this convention and he knows it. He is a usurper and a pretender."

This was the signal for an outburst of cheers. Smith again tried to announce the result, but if he did it could not be heard. In the midst of the contusion a Republican Senator moved to adjourn until to-morrow, and Speaker Sayre declared it carried, and the excitement of the day was very.

Speaker Sayre declared it carried, has been no elec-for the day was over.

The Republicans maintain that there has been no elec-tion and will, therefore, meet in joint convention to-mor-row again to vote for Senator. The proceedings will fur-ther develop the grounds upon which Turple's claim to the Senatorship will be contested. There will the become again to the processing members of

THE JONES-WALTER ELECTION CONTEST.

TRENTON, Feb. 2.- The Election Committee met at th State House to take testimony in the Walter-Jones case to-day. Mr. Buchanan, on behalf of Jones, introdu to-day. Mr. Buchanan, on behalf of Jones, introduced the testimony taken before the Supreme Court Commission and rested. Alien McDermott offered in evidence the ballot with the printed name of Jones and the name of Walter written on it. The ballot read, "Frederick Josiah Jones, jr., Walter," and Mr. McDermott contended that the Chief-Justice made a missiake in rejecting it. No further testimony being ready the committee, adjourned until Monday at 20 clock, when the case will be closed, and the probability is that a report will be made on it next week

THE DEMOCRATIC FARCE IN NEW-JERSEY. TRESTON, Feb. 2.—At the joint meeting of the Legisla ure this mean ten Democrats were present and all voted for Abbett for Senator. An adjournment was then taken till to-morrow noon.

TRYING TO ASSASSINATE A JUDGE. REVENGE SOUGHT FOR SEVERITY IN A CINCINNATI POLICE COURT.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.-Judge James W. Fitzgerald of the Police Court lives in Findley-st. About 9 o'clock in the evening the side door bell of the Judge's

of the Police Court lives in Findley-st. About 9 o'clock in the evening the side door bell of the Judge's house rang and he opened the door. A man whose face was blackened fired a revolver, the bullet passing through the Judge's coat on the right side, but not entering the flesh. The Judge has for a long time been the terror of evil-doers, but no one has ever ventured to charge him with any feeling but that of a desire to vindicate the law and to punish and prevent crime. Only yesterday he had nearly a hundred cock-fighters before him, and in all cases where a plea of guilty was made he fined the accused man \$25 and costs. There are still a number of these cases to be heard on Friday. The fact of an attack being made late last night gives color to the suspicion that some one interested in behalf of these defendants had undertaken the desperate plan of murdering the Judge.

Mr. Fitzgerald was alone in his library, preparing a decision in a submitted case. His son and his son's dwite had gone to the theatre. When the door bed at the side entrance rang the Judge answered in person. He says he saw a man with a black face there, who said: "Judge Fitzgeral: !" The Judge answered we'll." Just then the caller draw his hand, which was not black, from his overcoat pocket and the Judge crught the glitter of the weapon in time to jump natide just before the shot was fired. He tell with an exchamation and the assassin doubtless thought he had recomplished his purpose. The servants came to his help and neighbors were summoned. It was found that he had not been wounded, though the ball cut through his coat. He was greatly prostrated by the nervous shock. This was greater because, although he had not before made it known, this was not the first assault he has suffered. About a week ago after attending a busiress meeting near the Court House, he started home, when some one hurled a brickbat or boulder at his head and narrowly missed his aim. It was dark and the Judge could not see his assailant.

LOCAL OPTION IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Feb. 2.—The Senate, at Jefferson City to-day, passed a local option bill providing that the question of prohibition shall be submitted to a vote in any county of the State upon petition of one-tenth of the qualified voters. In the House a test vote was taken on the joint and concurrent resolution providing for the submission to the voters of the State of the question of problibition. It is believed that the resolution will be adopted to-mor-

# STRIKERS BECOME VIOLENT.

THE SERVICES OF THE POLICE NEEDED.

RANKS OF THE STRIKERS AUGMENTED-SOME MEN

WHO KEPT AT WORK. There were rumors yesterday that the great coal strike was on the eve of settlement, but or investigation the rumors proved to be without oundation, and from present indications the strike is as far from being settled as ever. In the mean time its area is constantly increasing, and if the enders of the strike are to be believed it may grow to much more formidable proportions. The statement was made yesterday that a confer

Master Workman Quinn said: "If there is any conference arranged I know nothing of it. I have received no word that the companies wish to arbitrate or confer, and I am sure that we have taken no action in the matter.

had been pretty well arranged between the Execu

tive Board of District Assembly No. 49 and repre

sentatives of the coal companies. Of this Distric

One of the members of the Executive Board "We have received many inquiries as to what the strike is about. You may say that all other difficulties are merged into the coal trouble. For the coal-handlers we demand twenty-five cents an hour. As soon as that is granted we are pre pared to declare the strike off, and settle the other troubles at some future time."

It was reported at the headquarters that the shop hands and mechanics in the employ of the Jersey Central Railroad had left work and that many of the freight-handlers in the employ of the New-York Central and New-York City and Northern roads have gone out, adding about 2,000 to the number of the strikers. Still other freighthandlers, it is expected, will quit work to-day. On the Pennsylvania Railroad it has been decided by the shop hands and mechanics not to leave work until Monday at all events. There is some talk of a strike along the line of the New-York Central, but as the local assemblies in which the men are embraced are not under the jurisdiction of District Assembly No. 49, they cannot be or-dered out, and until the "locals" meet no action

can be taken.
Superintendent W. H. Prentice, of the New-York Steam Company, laughed at the idea of another attempt to boycott his company. He said that a boycott had been tried and the company throve under it.

Some of the strikers are inclined to be cast Some of the strikers are inclined to be cast down because the companies show no disposition to yield to the pressure brought to bear against them and an uglier feeling is seen among them, which has resulted in one or two small outbreaks, and fears are expressed that if a settlement is not reached before many days it will be impossible to restrair the men from acts of violence against the non-union men who are at work. One of the strikers said yesterday: "I am afraid this strike will go like a good many of the rest. The boys will stay quiet for a few days longer. Then they will begin to get restless and try to lay out the will begin to get restless and try to lay out the 'seabs'; the police will lay out some of them and the strike will go to pieces." This idea is not at all general, however, the majority of the men

feeling confident that they will succeed.

The other districts of the Knights of Labor in the vicinity are interested in the strike and have nearly all passed resolutions offering sympathy and aid to the strikers. They are all represented in the Interdistrict Advisory Board, which at a meeting on Tuesday night passed resolutions of

It has been decided not to take any further action in regard to calling out the stationary ento reserve this as a last resort.

The Italian Knights of Labor are kept busy going among their countrymen and explaining to them the nature of the strike. They complain of the padrone system, and say that they have a list of nearly a dozen men who are acting as pur-veyors for the companies and who charge the Italians from \$2 to \$5 each for getting them. work. These men will be dealt with as soon as

ure will meet in the City Hall this morning and take testimony in regard to the causes and effects of the strike. It is hoped that they may be able to bring the conflicting parties together.

It was learned yesterday on good authority that Austin Corbin had been chosen arbiter between the railroad companies and the strikers and that a conference was held on Tucsday evening for the purpose of adjusting the whole matter. Mr. Corbin worked behind locked doors yesterday and the most he was able or willing to say was that the following lines from the "ticker" represented the following lines from the "ticker" represented the condition of mathers as then existing: "No change in strike situation. Railroad companies retuse to enter into negotiations and intimate that men must return without conditions." Mr. Corbin was not prepared to give any information regarding further conferences.

Timothy P. Putnam, the last to find bail of the

Timothy P. Putnam, the last to find ball of the members of the Executive Committee of the Ocean Association, who are charged with preventing the shipping of freight by the Old Dominion Company, surrendered himself yesterday to United States Marshal McMahon. He had ready the \$5,000 ball required. His bondsmen were William Padian, of No. 323 East Nineteenth-st., and Thomas F. Murphy, of No. 293 1-2 East Tenth-st.

STRIKERS BOTH LOSING AND GAINING. SEVERAL ASSAULTS IN WEST-ST .- FREIGHT MOVING SLOWLY-MORE PREIGHT-HANDLERS OUT.

The stormy weather and the unsatisfactory direction n which the strike is tending served to disturb the temper of the striking longshoremen yesterday, and there was a number of rows in which non-union workmen were badly beaten. During the early morning hours the strikers began to assemble in tront of the piers of the Morgan and the Savannah lines. Watching the Italians who had taken their places on these

men were badly became. On the piers of the Morgan and the Savannah lines. Watching the Italians who had taken their places on these two piers they began to get uncontrollable. Threats against the men at work were many and it was early seen by the p lice that trouble was at hand. A large number of officers were distributed about the wharves, but only two or three were left to guard the street. There were a large number of small boys in the streets and they made the lives of the Italian workmen miserable. The strikers themselves did not dare to attempt an attack on the non-union men, but they adopted tactics similar to those that caused young diogan's death in Jersey City. They stood in the streets running out of West-st, and on the corners, and told the boys to throw snowballs at the workmen. The boys were eager to respond and a shower of stones, bricks and ice fell among the packages, boxes and bales of freight, hitting two or three of the workmen. The police drove them away. This happened at intervals during the day.

In the aiternoon Ramon Xiques, a cigar dealer of No. 263 Bleecker-st, was walking along West-st, with one of his employees named Francesco. When they were near Spring-st, they were attacked by a number of striking longshoremen, who mistook them for nonunion men. Mr. Xiques, who was well drossed, was so much astonished by the assault that he did not make any protest until his nose was broken. Then he called out to the strikers that he was a merchant and was not looking for employment. The attack upon him ceased with blood. He managed to regain his face was covered with blood. He managed to regain his face was covered with blood. He managed to regain his face was covered with blood. He managed to regain his face was covered with blood. He managed to regain his face has been knocked down and beaten, so that his face was covered with blood. He managed to regain his face has been and shouted: "Hit the bloody seals!" Captain Gastlin and soveral policemen headed the crowd midily while some of the me lia